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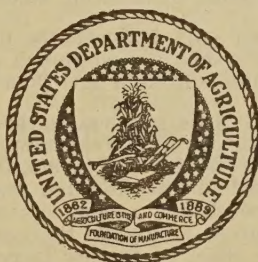
★ APR 26 1934 ★  
U. S. Department of Agriculture

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

CATTLE AND SHEEP SECTION

# THE BEEF-CATTLE PROBLEM

ISSUED APRIL 1934



UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1934

## SUMMARY OF THE BEEF-CATTLE PROBLEM

Beef cattle are now listed, under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as a basic commodity. Full provisions of the act may now be applied to control beef-cattle production and producers are eligible to receive benefit payments for adjusting their production in accordance with a program which may be developed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

From 1928 to 1934 numbers of all cattle—beef and dairy—in the United States increased from about 57,000,000 to about 67,000,000. Milk-cow numbers increased by about 22 percent and beef cows by about the same percentage.

Annual cattle slaughter may be expected to rise from about 21,000,000 head per year to about 24,000,000 head in the next several years, unless prompt action is taken, although the number of finished cattle coming to market has not yet begun to reflect fully the increase in the number of breeding stock.

Beef-cattle prices not only followed the decline in other farm prices during the depression, but continued to drop until in 1933 they were \$2.05 per hundredweight less than the parity price.

The key to the beef-cattle problem is the elimination of from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 cows and heifers now on farms. As an initial effort, 2,000,000 head of cows, in addition to usual marketings, might be removed in 1934 through eradication of diseased animals and relief purchases. Contracts with individual producers might be required to assure that any removal program adopted would not be offset by further increases in breeding and feeding.

There may be a temporary improvement in beef-cattle prices in 1934, partly because of smaller receipts of well-finished, corn-fed cattle, caused by the shortage in the 1933 corn crop, and partly because of continued pick-up in consumer buying power, but maximum returns to cattlemen will depend upon sound and prompt adjustments in cattle numbers.



## THE BEEF-CATTLE PROBLEM

The current trouble in beef cattle is due primarily to an increase in all cattle numbers on farm and range over numbers sold since about 1928 and partly to factors affecting demand for beef products.

During each of the past 6 years, cattlemen have produced from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 more cattle than they have marketed. That is, they have been adding to their herd faster than they have been selling off. Thus a new cattle production cycle has been under way for 6 years and we still are definitely on the upward trend in numbers of cattle.

From 1928 to 1934, numbers of all cattle—beef and dairy—increased about 10,651,000 head or nearly 20 percent. In 6 years, the total number of cattle in the United States increased from 57,000,000 to more than 67,000,000. The number of breeding cows on hand rose to the largest figure in history.

Most of the increase in the number of cattle has occurred in cows and heifers. Steers from the annual calf crops have been slaughtered at about the usual rate as yearlings or 2-year-olds. There have been no substantial year-to-year accumulations of aged steers, such as have occurred before in other periods of increasing cattle numbers.

As yet, market receipts of cattle for slaughter have not fully reflected the increase of cattle on farms because there always is a lag of from 2 to 3 years from the time an increase in breeding herds sets in until the larger crop of steers and heifers are grown out. From now on, however, cattle for slaughter will increase at a greater rate unless there is a prompt adjustment in present production trends. The principal problem of the cattleman is to check this potential increase in future production.

The accumulation of cows and heifers on farms, of course, now presents a doubly difficult problem. As long as this she-stock remains on the farm, it undoubtedly will be producing a calf crop—a calf crop which will further increase the average annual number of meat animals coming to market. But even if these cows and heifers are not used to raise calves, there still remains the problem of disposing of them without disturbing the market for the usual supplies of beef in this country.

Even now—before there has been any increase in cattle for slaughter comparable with the increase in total cattle numbers—the cattle industry as a whole is on an unprofitable basis. Yet in the immediate future, stockmen will have to begin to let go of part of their depression accumulations of cows and other breeding animals; they cannot continue much longer holding back part of the increase but must market it.

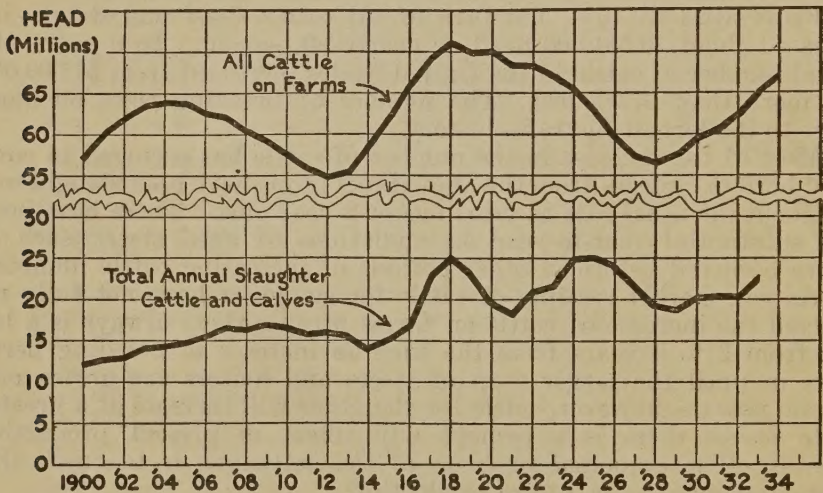
During the past 6 years, American cattlemen have been selling annually for slaughter an average of 21,000,000 head. But from now on, it is apparent that the annual kill will approach 24,000,000 head of cattle and calves. Such an increase of 3,000,000 head would



produce enough beef to supply a sudden extraordinary increase of about 20,000,000 persons in the national population, at the normal United States per capita consumption rate. Unless this potential increase in the annual kill of cattle is headed off or unless demand conditions improve materially within the next year or so, beef-cattle prices will continue to hang from one fourth to one third below the fair exchange value and possibly may go lower.

If the annual production of calves should be reduced to the level of the past 6 years, producers would find themselves with at least 6,500,000 too many cows on hand. Milk cows, as of January 1, 1934, have increased by 4,933,000 head in 6 years or by about 22 percent of the 1928 milk-cow total. Cows and heifers not kept for milk pro-

### ALL CATTLE: Number on Farms and Estimated Annual Slaughter of Cattle and Calves, 1900 to Date



Numbers of all cattle on farms, as indicated by the upper line in this chart have varied considerably since 1900 and the total annual slaughter of cattle and calves have increased and decreased at intervals, but the trend has been steadily upward. Since 1928 a new cattle-production cycle has been under way and numbers of cattle on farms, particularly cows and heifers, have increased by about 10,000,000 head. Annual slaughter of cattle and calves has recently begun to reflect this increase and if present breeding herds are not reduced, total annual cattle slaughter in the United States may reach a new high level.

duction also increased by the same percentage—from 8,765,000 head to 10,682,000 head. The number of heifers, between 1 and 2 years old, kept for milk purposes, increased 14 percent during the past 6-year period. Heifers between 1 and 2 years old, not kept for milk, increased 29 percent.

The real key to the cattle production problem, then, is a practicable and effective method for disposing of the extra cows and heifers which have accumulated on farms and ranches since about 1928, in order to check further increases in cattle numbers. This is a program which obviously engages the attention of both the dairy-cattle and beef-cattle industries. Substantial increases have occurred in both kinds of cattle.



The increase in beef-cattle numbers is responsible in large degree for the disparity between the prices of beef cattle and the prices of things farmers buy. The last year in which the average price of beef cattle exceeded the fair exchange value, based on the relatively stable pre-war (1910-14) relationship of prices, was in 1929. It also happens that beef-cattle numbers in 1929 were at a comparatively moderate level. The trend of cattle numbers had reached the end of its periodical 6- or 7-year down-swing, which in the past has come rather regularly as a part of the 15-year cattle-production cycle.

During 1933 the level of cattle prices was the lowest reached thus far in the present century. The average farm price of beef cattle in 1933, \$3.63 per hundredweight, was the lowest price on record since 1899. This was \$2.05 per hundredweight below the fair exchange value, based on the pre-war price relationships and \$5.52 below the average price for 1929. The widest disparity on record between actual price and the fair exchange value or "parity" price likewise occurred in December 1933, when the spread was \$2.91 per hundredweight. The federally inspected slaughter of beef cattle in December 1933 in this country was 721,000 head or the largest for any month since 1927. Such a low absolute price in dollars and cents, as existed in 1933, along with the unfavorable ratio with other prices, made it exceedingly difficult for cattlemen having fixed debts and other expenses which do not change with livestock prices.

As has been indicated, the basis for price comparison—the measuring stick which indicates the economic condition of cattle—is the relationship of price levels in the pre-war period (1910-14) when prices of beef cattle and the prices of nonfarm goods were in reasonable balance. Sound production-control plans under the Agricultural Adjustment Act aim to help producers raise beef-cattle prices and keep them at the fair exchange value, that is, at the pre-war relationship with prices of things farmers buy. As nonfarm prices go up, of course, the price at which beef cattle must sell to be on a fair exchange basis also must go up.

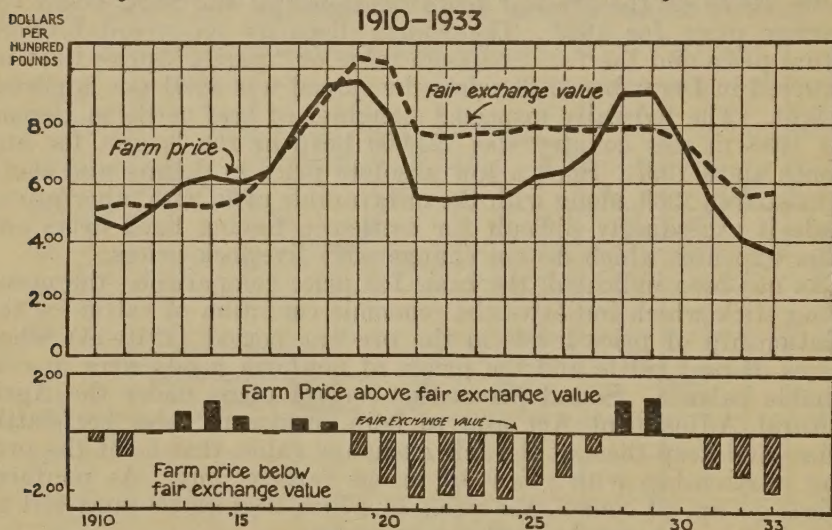
In measuring the beef-cattle price situation at any time, of course, it is necessary to include in the comparisons, the returns from all kinds of cattle slaughtered for beef. A temporary slackening in receipts of certain grades might result in a substantial rise in price, which price, compared alone with the fair exchange value could lead to inaccurate and over-optimistic conclusions. Prospective future supplies of the same grade of cattle or the current return from other grades of cattle might indicate an actual or potential price disparity, based on averages, considerably larger than might be indicated by one comparison.

This point probably will have a direct bearing on the beef-cattle situation through the forepart of 1934. Federally inspected slaughter for the first 3 months of 1934 was larger than for the same period in any year since 1919. Prices showed some improvement, however, because of marked improvement in the consumer market, a prospective reduction in fed-cattle supply for the summer as the sequel to the short 1933 corn crop, and adjustment in hog supply. During the middle of the year, it appears that numbers of certain grades of cattle, particularly the long-fed high-quality animals may decrease substantially. As a consequence prices may rise temporarily and



those who sell during this period will be benefited. But whether or not returns from those particular grades and other grades over a longer period will continue to be relatively profitable will depend on how well cattlemen keep all numbers within the limits of the market henceforth. If prices temporarily rise well toward parity, because of seasonal conditions, it will require real self-control on the part of cattlemen to properly evaluate the fundamental conditions of supply and demand, and to view their operations without bias and excessive optimism. Under such circumstances it is easy to lose sight of the more important long-time factors in the cattle situation.

### BEEF CATTLE: Farm Price, Fair Exchange Value, Margin between the Farm Price and Fair Exchange Value.



In only 5 out of the 19 years since the 1910-14 period have beef-cattle prices risen above the fair exchange value or "parity" level as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act, based on the relatively stable pre-war relationship between cattle prices and prices of things farmers buy. The dotted line indicates what cattle should have sold for to have been on a fair exchange basis. In 1928 and 1929, when cattle numbers were at the low point in the production cycle and before business set in, cattle prices temporarily rose above the fair exchange value. Since then, farm prices of beef cattle have again dropped below the pre-war relationship with cost of nonfarm goods. The average farm price of beef cattle in 1933 of \$3.63 per hundredweight, was \$2.05 per hundredweight below the parity level.

Up until the passage of the amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act (73d Cong., Apr. 7, 1934) which made beef cattle one of the basic commodities, there was little beef-cattle producers could do to cope with their production problem. In the past, matters were left more or less to the operation of the familiar production cycle, which usually runs about 15 years in length, 6 or 7 years up and 7 to 8 years down. If cattle production happened to be relatively low at a given period, cattle prices with respect to price of feed grains and other livestock were likely to be high. This stimulated heavier breeding and feeding of beef cattle. Ranchmen and Corn-Belt breeders kept back more heifers and cows in order that they might



raise more calves to supply the favorable market. Usually it takes about 3 years before efforts of this sort to increase production are reflected significantly in slaughter supplies. From 2 to 3 years are involved in the production of a full-grown beef animal. This comparatively long growing period is one of the factors which makes for difficult adjustment of beef-cattle production at this time.

After about 6 or 7 years of a gradual build-up in cattle numbers, market supplies of cattle usually become relatively burdensome, and prices decline until they are below their average relationship with prices of other livestock and feeds. In normal times, producers then begin to contract operations. They reduce their breeding herds by selling cows and heifers. After a few years, the excessive numbers of breeding stock have been reduced and the total beef cattle production of the country begins the down-swing of the cycle. Ordinarily, this down-swing continues for about 7 or 8 years because it takes that long really to effect a substantial reduction in market supplies and to again push cattle prices above their average relationship with prices of other farm commodities.

*Trend of numbers of milk cattle and cattle not kept for milk, as of Jan. 1, 1920 to 1934*

[In thousands of head, .e., 000 omitted]

Year	Milk cattle		Other than milk cattle			All cattle <sup>1</sup>
	Cows and heifers	Total	Cows and heifers	Steers	Total	
1920.....	25,875	30,246	16,458	10,020	40,079	70,325
1921.....	25,604	29,783	16,128	9,454	38,850	68,633
1922.....	25,794	30,151	15,936	9,072	38,512	68,633
1923.....	26,254	30,593	15,649	8,704	36,791	67,384
1924.....	26,431	30,809	15,520	8,239	35,023	65,832
1925.....	26,676	30,950	14,347	7,171	32,165	63,115
1926.....	26,356	30,632	12,999	6,647	29,345	59,977
1927.....	26,207	30,590	11,910	5,848	26,938	57,528
1928.....	26,287	30,893	11,288	5,362	25,808	56,701
1929.....	26,734	31,645	11,344	5,465	26,233	57,878
1930.....	27,610	32,615	11,634	5,445	27,115	59,730
1931.....	28,351	33,238	12,200	5,453	27,749	60,987
1932.....	29,160	34,113	12,624	5,206	28,543	62,656
1933.....	29,981	35,118	13,407	5,403	30,434	65,552
1934.....	30,811	36,076	13,928	5,467	31,276	67,352

<sup>1</sup> This includes all cows, heifers, heifer calves, steers, and bulls.

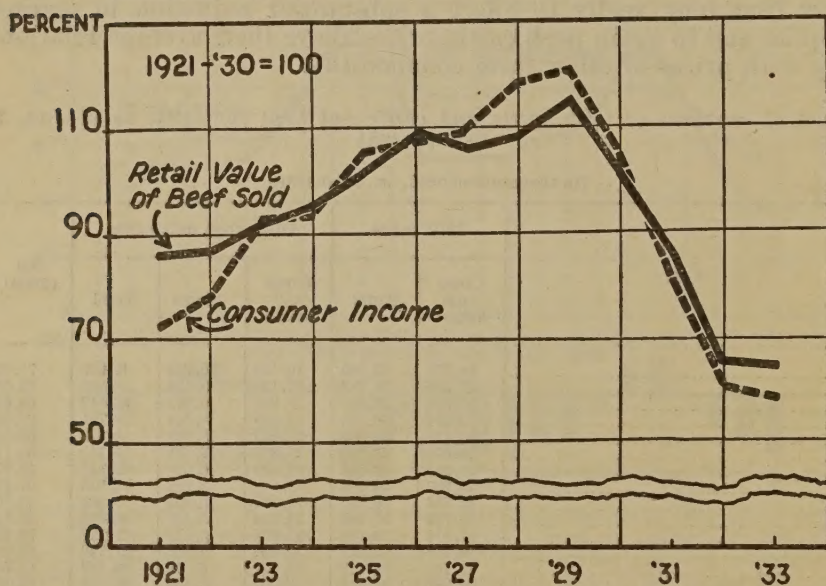
The cattle cycle, however, represents a rather ruthless and wasteful system of keeping a working relationship over a period of years between supply and demand. In years when production is increasing, producers who make a permanent business of raising cattle expand their operations on the average and a number of "in-and-outers" go back in the business. When production invariably passes beyond the point where it would be in best adjustment with demand, then the expensive process of contraction must set in. Frequently, many producers are ruined by low prices before a general reduction throughout the cattle business, sufficient to raise cattle income, can take place. The stage is set today for another squeeze of this sort; some adjustment in cattle production is inescapable. The important question is how it shall be made.



At the present time, the beef-cattle industry is scarcely in a position to let the present upward trend in production play itself out through the gradual bankruptcy and indiscriminate discouragement of producers. For more than 4 years now, cattle prices have been declining in dollars-and-cents value per hundredweight and the difference between them and the fair exchange value has been growing wider. At the same time, ranchmen and Corn-Belt feeders alike have been burdened more and more with fixed debts and relatively heavy current operating expenses.

The decline in dollars-and-cents value per hundredweight of slaughter cattle since 1928, of course, has not been due solely to an

### Relation of Retail Value of Beef Consumed to Consumer Incomes in the U.S.-1921 to Date



Total retail expenditures for beef, as in the case of pork, are determined largely by the level of consumer incomes. In addition to any improvement in price obtained through production adjustment, the dollars-and-cents income from cattle will also tend to increase as consumer incomes increase. The chart above shows the close relationship between retail value of beef sold and consumer incomes.

increase in supply. Beef-cattle prices declined partly in concert with the depression drop in the average level of all prices. The wholesale and retail values of beef and beef products vary closely with the level of consumers' incomes. When consumers' incomes drop by approximately 50 percent, as they did between 1928 and 1934, consumers' expenditures for beef, regardless of the supply offered, drop by about the same percentage.

A gradual rise now in both the average level and aggregate amount of consumers' incomes will, as indicated, likely be reflected in stronger beef-cattle prices. But improvement in consumers' incomes alone is not the fundamental solution of the cattle-production prob-



lem. This is because it will take sound and adequate adjustment of cattle numbers to affect appreciably the disparity between beef-cattle prices and prices of things farmers buy. Consumers' food requirements do not vary with their money incomes. A return of relatively high wages, say an increase of as much as 100 percent over 1932, could not be expected to mean an increase of 100 percent in the consuming ability of the American people or in the percentage of their incomes that they spend for beef.

With beef, as with hogs, an increase in slaughter tends to increase the aggregate of in-between costs and margins for transporting, processing, and distributing the products. Some unit costs and margins do not change with a change in supply; hence, the larger the supply, the smaller the percent of the consumers' dollar is left for the producer. On the other hand, a reduction in supply to restore balance reduces the aggregate of in-between costs and margins and leaves a larger percentage of the consumers' dollar for the producer. Thus, by returning to producers a larger percentage of what consumers spend, adjustment of production tends to wipe out price disparity and to increase the aggregate return from the crop. Beef-cattle producers stand to benefit from adjustment in production, so far as price disparity is concerned, even if there should be no further increases in consumers' incomes. To put it another way, producers will not obtain the largest possible increase in income from cattle if they depend solely on improvement in consumers' incomes for a rise in cattle prices.

Unlike hogs, cattle in this country have not played an important part in world trade in recent years. In the latter part of the nineteenth century and the early part of this century, before Argentina began to dominate the beef export trade of the world, the United States shipped large numbers of live cattle abroad, particularly to the British Isles. Since the World War, however, our exports of beef products have been almost negligible. The largest exports of beef from the United States occurred during the war-time year, 1918, when 711,000,000 or about 10 percent of the total slaughter was shipped out. The following year, 1919, beef exports dropped to 287,000,000 pounds. Further sharp drops took place in 1920 and 1921. A rapid decrease took place through the remainder of the decade. In 1932, the United States exported only 13,000,000 pounds; in 1933, the export was 17,000,000 pounds or about one fourth of 1 percent of the total slaughter for the year.

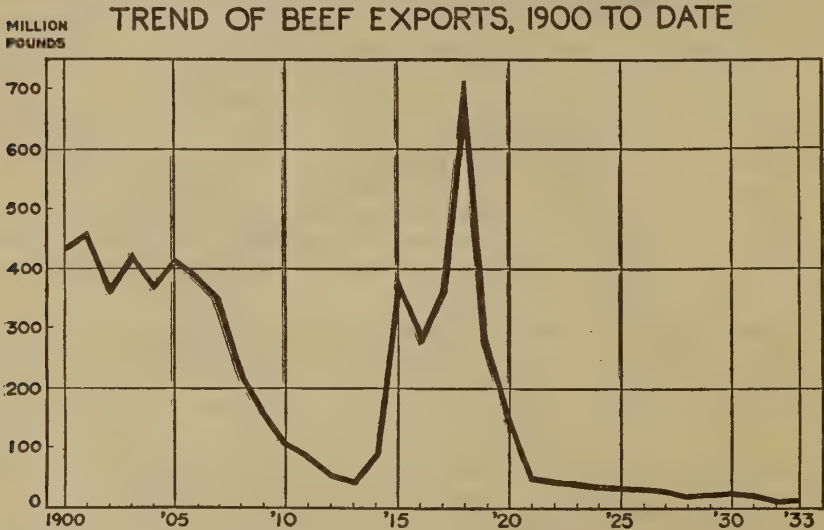
The United States imports a very small volume of live cattle and beef products. Live-cattle imports in 1933 totaled only 80,000 head. Beef imports are mostly in the form of canned beef and pickled beef. A total of 43,182,728 pounds of canned beef were imported into the United States in 1933 as compared with 21,853,683 pounds in 1932 and 77,480,904 pounds in 1929, which was the year of largest imports of this commodity during the last 13 years. The 1933 imports of canned beef were the equivalent of about 181,000 head of cattle of average weight. This is the equivalent of 2 percent of the 1933 cattle slaughter under Federal inspection and of only about 1.4 percent of all cattle slaughter.

Under existing regulations, imports of live cattle and beef remain at a relatively low figure. It may be noted in this connection that the imposition of any processing tax on beef cattle under the Agri-

cultural Adjustment Act would include a proportionate compensating tax on imports of beef in addition to present regulations.

Over the world, Argentina is the most important beef-exporting country. Cattle numbers in that country stood at 32,212,000 head in June 1930. Normally between 80 and 90 percent of the total beef exports from Argentina averaging over 1,000,000,000 pounds finds a market in the United Kingdom. The recent modification of the Ottawa, Canada, agreement to favor empire countries will restrict imports of foreign beef into the United Kingdom, however, and will affect the Argentina cattle industry materially. Uruguay and Brazil are two other large exporting countries.

World cattle numbers in 1933 continued the upward trend of recent years, and current beef production is heavier than a year ago.



Beef exports from the United States now are so small in volume as to not constitute an important factor in the cattle situation. Exports in 1933 amounted to about one fourth of 1 percent of the total slaughter of cattle and calves for the year. For about 5 years after 1900, before Argentina began to dominate the world market for beef, exports continued at a moderate level and then declined rather rapidly. During the war period, exports of American beef temporarily were greatly increased. After 1920, however, the decline was rapid. Imports of beef into the United States also are relatively small, totaling in 1933 approximately 1.4 percent of the total United States cattle slaughter.

At the same time, however, deficit countries have tended to increase their restrictions on imports in the interest of domestic producers. Prices in protected markets are tending to go higher than a year ago, but in the leading export countries they show little if any improvement and continue at unusually low levels. In a number of exporting countries, significant changes in the organization of the cattle and beef industry are being considered. The outlook for an expansion of trade in beef by exporting countries is not good. Trade restrictions hold down exportations and foreign consumption of beef has declined. Judging from available trade figures, the reduced consumption of beef noted in the leading importing countries in 1932 was continued in 1933.



Although the slaughter of cattle and calves has not yet fully reflected the increase in total cattle numbers on farms during the past several years, the volume of slaughter in recent months has begun to show the increase that is under way. For each of the past 10 months the number of cattle slaughtered under Federal inspection has exceeded the 5-year record. Compared with the previous 10 months, the slaughter during the recent period has increased 25 percent.

The major problems involved in sound and practicable adjustment of cattle numbers are: (1) How to remove the present surplus of cows and heifers from the farm and range without demoralizing the regular market for slaughter cattle; (2) how to secure agreements with individual producers and feeders to prevent frustration of a cow removal plan by increases in number of heifer calves kept back; (3) how to divide any benefit payments involved between those who grow the steer and those who fatten him to market condition; and (4) how to produce benefits promptly to aid cattlemen, in view of the fact that immediate adjustment in breeding cows cannot substantially affect number of beef animals actually going to market, before late 1936 and 1937.

Many suggestions for adjusting cattle production have been offered. Representatives of both beef-cattle and dairy-cattle groups have favored the removal of diseased animals, under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the purchase of low-grade cows and heifer calves for processing for emergency relief purposes. Some have advocated a program of spaying heifers. It has been suggested that contracts be prepared for both producers and feeders, under which they may receive benefit payments for reducing number of calves produced or fed by the desired percentage under the average for some base period.

Although it might be desirable to eliminate about 6,000,000 cows in one market operation, a gradual and moderate reduction schedule is more practicable. In the first place, it seems probable that not more than about 2,000,000 could be handled effectively in 1 year for the Emergency Relief Administration under a special slaughter plan of this sort, without turning back some products to the normal channels of trade. A reduction of 2,000,000 cows over the next year would bring cattle numbers, including new calves, slightly below the level of last year.

A problem in connection with any comprehensive adjustment program will be the division of any benefit payments made in connection with individual contracts. The rangeman is the primary producer; the Corn-Belt feeder is the secondary producer. Some farmers both breed and feed-out beef animals. Inasmuch as the fundamental aim of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is to increase income from agricultural commodities and because benefit payments, regardless of how made and in what manner they are applied, contribute toward this income increase, it is argued that rangemen and cattle feeders should share in benefit payments in some fair and reasonable proportion. This problem will call for fair consideration of the respective contributions of cattle growers and feeders in the production of a mature beef animal.

Finally, there is the necessity of giving producers the benefits of adjustment as soon as possible, as far in advance of the actual reduc-

tion in supply as is practicable. It is recognized that the removal of cows in 1934 really would not affect the maturing beef crop until about 1936 or 1937. This is because it takes more than 2 years (including the pregnancy period) to produce a calf for market. But a cow-and-heifer purchase plan would have the advantage of permitting prompt distribution of some money in benefit payments. Additional funds also could be issued promptly in the form of initial payments to growers and feeders who agree individually to control cattle numbers.

The amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act which made beef cattle a basic commodity, authorized a maximum appropriation of \$50,000,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make "advances to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for the purchase of dairy and beef products for distribution for relief purposes and to enable the Secretary, under rules and regulations to be promulgated by him and upon such terms as he may prescribe, to eliminate diseased dairy and beef cattle, including cattle suffering from tuberculosis or Bangs' disease and to make payments to owners with respect thereto." This money constitutes an "enabling fund", that is, a fund which can be drawn on while adjustment is in process and before it is practicable to levy a processing tax, which is the ultimate means of financing any program, just as with cotton, wheat, hogs, and tobacco. The processing tax is more than a means of collecting funds for making benefit payments. It is the device provided for by the act which assures cooperating producers that they will receive their full share of any increase in income which comes about as a result of their individual reductions. The cooperating producer shares in the proceeds of the tax; the noncooperator does not so share.

Until the slaughter supply is adjusted, it is conceivable that a processing tax might operate to depress beef-cattle prices. In the long run, however, it should be possible to so handle a processing tax on cattle that prices would not be adversely affected. Processing taxes are collected at the point of first processing. Out of the proceeds from the sale of his products, the processor pays a part into the tax fund and the rest directly to the producer. The money in the tax fund is then distributed to producers who participate in any plan of adjustment.

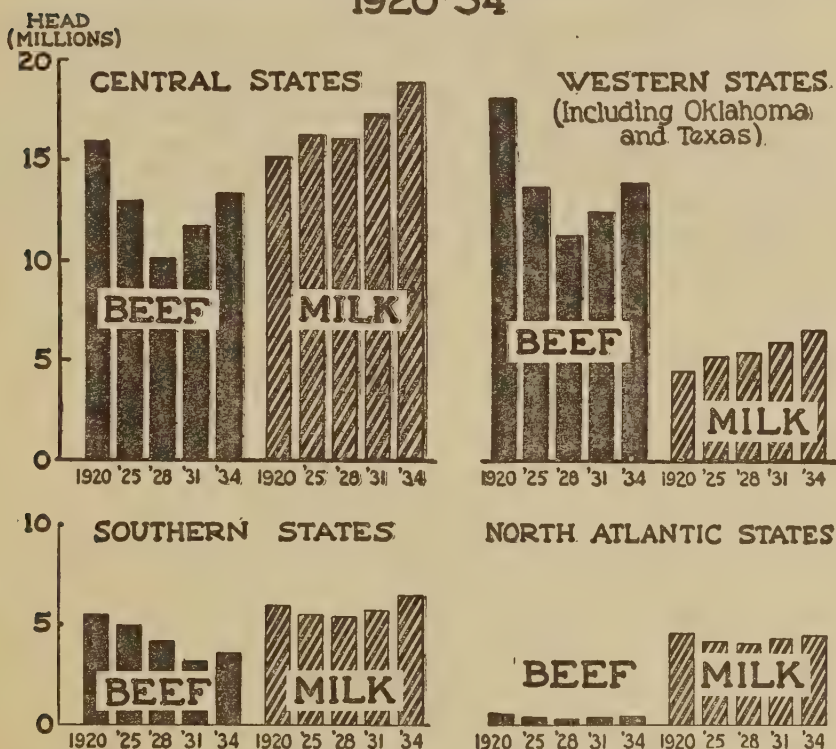
The full legal rate of the processing tax which may be levied is the difference between actual farm price and fair exchange value (approximately \$2.70 per hundredweight as of Jan. 15, 1934), but it is the judgment of many cattle producers that a relatively smaller tax should be levied at the outset for financing any program that might be developed.

Another phase of the cattle problem is the more or less definite relationship between feed production and cattle production. Cattle do not consume as large a proportion of the Nation's feed grains as do hogs, but they account for between 17 and 18 percent of the annual corn crop and substantial quantities of other grain feeds and hays. Thus, when feeds become relatively cheap because of large supplies or a decline in livestock numbers, there is a tendency to expand breeding and feeding operations, regardless of the necessity for and the eventual profitableness of such expansion.



Adjustment of livestock production, therefore, tends to precipitate the question of proportionate adjustment in feed-crop acreage in order to keep prices of each group of commodities on a normal price relationship to each other. Otherwise, feed prices tend to decline and encourage heavier feeding operations. This is a matter of interest to range cattlemen, even though they are not primarily engaged in producing feeds and finishing out cattle. Over a period of years, the profitableness of the range-cattle business depends in part on the profitableness of cattle feeding in the Central States.

## TREND OF CATTLE NUMBERS BY REGIONS 1920-34



Most of the beef cattle of the United States are grown in the Central and Western States, including Oklahoma and Texas. The increase in beef-cattle numbers in these two regions since 1928 has been at about the same rate. Milk-cattle numbers, however, are substantially larger in the Central States than in the Western States. Milk-cow numbers in both regions have been on the upward trend since 1920.

Efforts of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, therefore, to keep both feed-crop acreage and livestock numbers at the right point and in normal relationship to each other is of direct significance for all cattlemen.

Efforts to improve conditions in the dairy and beef-cattle business is of interest to farmers in all parts of the United States. Between 4,500,000 and 5,000,000 farmers keep some cattle. Several hundred thousand producers live on the western range. Large numbers of

beef cattle are produced in Texas and the southwest. The Corn-Belt farmers produce a good many steers from their own herds as well as feed-out western-grown range animals. In the East, there is the Appalachian grazing and fattening section where steers are produced almost entirely on grass.

Cattlemen will have difficult questions to get around in meeting their production problem under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, but the desired objective is clear. At least 2,000,000 extra cows should be attracted to market as soon as possible and the products they yield should be handled in such a way as not to disturb the regular market for beef. Subsequently, additional cows and heifers should be sent to market until the total is down by about 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 head.

The questions involved in a practicable beef-cattle program should be thoroughly discussed by beef cattlemen in all parts of the country. Any plan finally agreed on should be unified and fair to all sections. The powers of the Federal Government have now been placed at the disposal of cattle producers by the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act. What the future holds for cattle will depend in large part to what extent and in what degree of success the provisions of this act are utilized by cattle breeders and feeders.











PUBLIC VOUCHER AND EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

(Voucher prepared \_\_\_\_\_ (City, State, and date))

The UNITED STATES, Dr., TO \_\_\_\_\_

Line A \_\_\_\_\_ (Producer)

hereinafter referred to as the "Producer."

Line B \_\_\_\_\_ (Lienholder(s) or lienholder's(s') designated payee(s))

hereinafter referred to as the designated payee and the producer jointly.

(The Producer to receive total of benefit payment specified in column 4, Table A, below; producer and lienholder(s) or lienholder's(s') designated payee(s) jointly to receive purchase payment specified in column 6, Table A, below. If there are no lienholders, total amount entered in columns 4 and 6 of Table A, will be paid to producer.)

Producer's post-office address \_\_\_\_\_ (R.D. No.) \_\_\_\_\_ (Box No.) \_\_\_\_\_ (Post office) \_\_\_\_\_ (State)

Producer operates farm known as \_\_\_\_\_, situated \_\_\_\_\_ (Miles and direction)

from \_\_\_\_\_ (Town) on \_\_\_\_\_ road, in \_\_\_\_\_ Township, in \_\_\_\_\_

County, State of \_\_\_\_\_

TABLE A

ITEM No.	CLASSIFICATION Column 1	NUMBER OF HEAD Column 2	BENEFIT PAYMENT		PURCHASE PAYMENT		FOR AUDIT USE ONLY
			PER HEAD Column 3	AMOUNT Column 4	PER HEAD Column 5	AMOUNT Column 6	
1	CATTLE: Two years and over— Condemned		\$	\$	\$	\$	
2	Accepted for use						
3	Accepted for use						
4	Accepted for use						
5	Accepted for use						
6	Accepted for use						
7	YEARLINGS: One to two years— Condemned						
8	Accepted for use						
9	Accepted for use						
10	Accepted for use						
11	CALVES: Under one year— Condemned						
12	Accepted for use						
13							
14							
TOTAL				\$		\$	

<b>Bureau of Animal Industry Inspector's Certificate of Receipt</b>  I CERTIFY that the cattle described in Table A, after proper classification and due inspection, have been received and accepted for and in behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture or disposed of as directed; that they were procured under the agreement herein, and that the amounts charged are just and reasonable and in accordance with the agreement.  Inspector, Bureau of Animal Industry.	(Do not use this space) Differences _____ \$ _____  Account verified; correct for (total columns 4 and 6) _____ Initials _____
--	--

**Producer's Certificate and Signature**

I hereby subscribe to the agreement printed on the reverse hereof and certify that the amounts stated in Table A are correct and just and that payment therefor has not been received.

Witness \_\_\_\_\_ (Producer's signature) [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Date)

Witness \_\_\_\_\_ (Producer's signature) [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Date)

**Lienholder's Certificate and Signature**

I hereby subscribe to the agreement printed on the reverse hereof and certify that the amounts stated in column 6 of Table A are correct and just and that payment therefor has not been received. I hereby recognize the person or persons named in Line B as the designated payee.

Witness \_\_\_\_\_ (Lienor's signature) [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Date)

Witness \_\_\_\_\_ (Lienor's signature) [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Date)

Witness \_\_\_\_\_ (Lienor's signature) [L.S.] \_\_\_\_\_, 1934.  
(Date)

<b>Certificate of the Comptroller</b>  I CERTIFY that this account has been audited and found to be correct, and it is hereby certified and approved for payment in the amount of \$_____  By authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. JOHN B. PAYNE, Comptroller.  Date _____ By _____ Auditor.	<b>ACCEPTANCE OF AGREEMENT</b>  In consideration of, and reliance upon the foregoing certificates and agreements this agreement is hereby accepted.  HENRY A. WALLACE, Secretary of Agriculture. For and in behalf of the United States.  By _____ County Director, Representative of Secretary of Agriculture.  Date _____
--	--

Paid by check no. \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_ in favor of \_\_\_\_\_ drawn on the Treasurer of the United States.  
Paid by check no. \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_ in favor of \_\_\_\_\_ drawn on the Treasurer of the United States.



# EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

Pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, as amended

## PERFORMANCE BY PRODUCER

### The producer agrees:

(1) To sell and convey the cattle described in Table A to the Secretary of Agriculture (herein referred to as the Secretary) by delivering such cattle to an agent of the Secretary authorized to accept delivery thereof and by disposing of any such cattle in such manner as may be directed by an authorized agent of the Secretary.

(2) To cooperate with further general programs pertaining to the adjustment or reduction of production and/or for the support and balance of the market for cattle and/or dairy products which may be proffered by the Secretary, pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. To execute the agreements necessary to participate in such programs and necessary to share in the payments that may be paid by the Secretary for performance thereof, and the producer agrees that the total or any part thereof of the "benefit payment" for the cattle described in Table A hereof may be applied to and deducted from any payments he may become entitled to under any such agreement or agreements.

It is understood that the Secretary may require signers of Emergency Cattle Agreements to agree to special terms and conditions and to furnish special or additional information and evidence as a part of any such general program or programs.

(3) Not to sell or assign, in whole or in part, this agreement or his right to or claim for the benefit payment under this agreement, and not to execute any power of attorney to collect such payment or to order that any such payment be made. Any such sale, assignment, order, or power of attorney shall be null and void.

(4) To abide by and conform to regulations and administrative rulings relating to emergency cattle agreements (which are and shall be a part of the terms of this agreement) heretofore or hereafter prescribed by the Secretary.

(5) That he is signing this agreement in consideration of the total payments set forth in columns 4 and 6 of Table A, being made as set forth on lines A and B on the reverse hereof, and recognizes the "benefit payment" as made in consideration of his participation in the reduction of production effected by this agreement.

## REPRESENTATION AND WARRANTIES

### The producer represents:

- (6) *a.* That he is operating the farm described herein.
- b.* That he has owned and has been in possession of cattle described in Table A since April 1, 1934.
- c.* That the subscribers hereto include all persons owning or having an interest or lien in and to the cattle described in Table A.
- d.* That the subscribers hereto have good right to sell such cattle free and clear of all encumbrances and that the producer will warrant and defend the same against lawful claims and demands of all persons.

## AGREEMENT BY LIENHOLDERS

(7) The subscribing lienholder(s), in consideration of the Secretary's undertaking to make payment of the "purchase payment", which is set forth in column 6 of Table A, jointly to the payee(s) designated in line B, on the reverse hereof, and to the producer, and in consideration of the other agreements and undertakings of the parties hereto, hereby release(s) and forever discharge(s) from all claims and liens now or hereafter owned or held by the lienholder(s) the cattle described in Table A and agree(s) to apply to any indebtedness secured by any such lien or claim any and all amounts received by the lienholder(s) from payments under this agreement and to execute and acknowledge such documentary evidence thereof as may be requested by the other parties hereto, and hereby waive(s) any claim to the amounts set forth in column 4 of Table A which are to be paid solely to the producer hereunder and agree(s) not to bring, or have brought, suit or proceedings to have such sums applied to any claims or debt and agree(s) to permit the producer to perform this agreement.

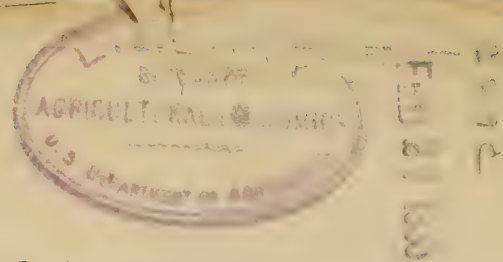
## PERFORMANCE BY SECRETARY

### The Secretary agrees that—

- (8) *a.* In all cases the total amount entered in column 4 of Table A shall be paid to the producer and, in the event there are no subscribing lienholders, the total amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall also be paid to the producer.
- b.* If line B on the reverse hereof contains the name or names of a person or persons other than the producer, the check in payment of the amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall be drawn jointly to the order of the producer and such person or persons.
- c.* If there is no designated payee in line B on the reverse hereof, the total amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall be paid jointly to the producer and the subscribing lienholders, if any.

Any intentional misrepresentation of fact in this contract will be prosecuted under the provision of the United States Criminal Code.





## Rider I to Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement

(Where this form is applicable, fill out in quadruplicate and attach one to each copy of Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement)

Pursuant to Administrative Ruling No. 6, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, in reference to the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement the following is subscribed to by the undersigned:

The subscribing lienholder(s) hereto represent and warrant that he(they) is(are) the owner(s) of the senior lien(s) on the animals described in Table A of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement to which this is attached, and which this rider is made a part of by this reference, and that the lien(s) of such subscribing lienholder(s) exceed(s) the market value of said animals and exceed(s) the total of the amounts to be paid by the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement, of which this is a part, and that there are no other lienholders or claimants entitled to share in said amounts or who have any equity of value in or to said cattle. It is understood that this rider in no way varies the provisions of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement of which this is a part except insofar as provisions 6(c) and 6(d) thereof are modified hereby.

I(we) hereby subscribe to this rider:

----- (Witness)	----- (Lienor's signature)	----- [L. S.]	----- (Date)
----- (Witness)	----- (Lienor's signature)	----- [L. S.]	----- (Date)

The subscribing producer agrees to the modification subscribed to in this rider by the lienholder(s) signing above and represents and warrants that the representations contained therein are true and furthermore consents to having the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement, of which this is a part, executed without the waivers of lienholders other than those signing this rider.

It is understood that this rider in no way varies the provisions of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement of which this is a part except insofar as provisions 6(c) and 6(d) thereof are modified hereby.

I(we) hereby subscribe to this rider:

----- (Witness)	----- (Producer's signature)	----- [L. S.]	----- (Date)
----- (Witness)	----- (Producer's signature)	----- [L. S.]	----- (Date)

# EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

Pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, as amended

## PERFORMANCE BY PRODUCER

### The producer agrees:

(1) To sell and convey the cattle described in Table A to the Secretary of Agriculture (herein referred to as the Secretary) by delivering such cattle to an agent of the Secretary authorized to accept delivery thereof and by disposing of any such cattle in such manner as may be directed by an authorized agent of the Secretary.

(2) To cooperate with further general programs pertaining to the adjustment or reduction of production and/or for the support and balance of the market for cattle and/or dairy products which may be proffered by the Secretary, pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. To execute the agreements necessary to participate in such programs and necessary to share in the payments that may be paid by the Secretary for performance thereof, and the producer agrees that the total or any part thereof of the "benefit payment" for the cattle described in Table A hereof may be applied to and deducted from any payments he may become entitled to under any such agreement or agreements.

It is understood that the Secretary may require signers of Emergency Cattle Agreements to agree to special terms and conditions and to furnish special or additional information and evidence as a part of any such general program or programs.

(3) Not to sell or assign, in whole or in part, this agreement or his right to or claim for the benefit payment under this agreement, and not to execute any power of attorney to collect such payment or to order that any such payment be made. Any such sale, assignment, order, or power of attorney shall be null and void.

(4) To abide by and conform to regulations and administrative rulings relating to emergency cattle agreements (which are and shall be a part of the terms of this agreement) heretofore or hereafter prescribed by the Secretary.

(5) That he is signing this agreement in consideration of the total payments set forth in columns 4 and 6 of Table A, being made as set forth on lines A and B on the reverse hereof, and recognizes the "benefit payment" as made in consideration of his participation in the reduction of production effected by this agreement.

## REPRESENTATION AND WARRANTIES

### The producer represents:

- (6) *a.* That he is operating the farm described herein.
- b.* That he has owned and has been in possession of cattle described in Table A since April 1, 1934.
- c.* That the subscribers hereto include all persons owning or having an interest or lien in and to the cattle described in Table A.
- d.* That the subscribers hereto have good right to sell such cattle free and clear of all encumbrances and that the producer will warrant and defend the same against lawful claims and demands of all persons.

## AGREEMENT BY LIENHOLDERS

(7) The subscribing lienholder(s), in consideration of the Secretary's undertaking to make payment of the "purchase payment", which is set forth in column 6 of Table A, jointly to the payee(s) designated in line B, on the reverse hereof, and to the producer, and in consideration of the other agreements and undertakings of the parties hereto, hereby release(s) and forever discharge(s) from all claims and liens now or hereafter owned or held by the lienholder(s) the cattle described in Table A and agree(s) to apply to any indebtedness secured by any such lien or claim any and all amounts received by the lienholder(s) from payments under this agreement and to execute and acknowledge such documentary evidence thereof as may be requested by the other parties hereto, and hereby waive(s) any claim to the amounts set forth in column 4 of Table A which are to be paid solely to the producer hereunder and agree(s) not to bring, or have brought, suit or proceedings to have such sums applied to any claims or debt and agree(s) to permit the producer to perform this agreement.

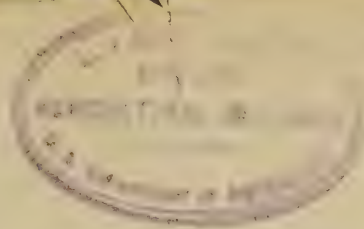
## PERFORMANCE BY SECRETARY

### The Secretary agrees that—

- (8) *a.* In all cases the total amount entered in column 4 of Table A shall be paid to the producer and, in the event there are no subscribing lienholders, the total amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall also be paid to the producer.
- b.* If line B on the reverse hereof contains the name or names of a person or persons other than the producer, the check in payment of the amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall be drawn jointly to the order of the producer and such person or persons.
- c.* If there is no designated payee in line B on the reverse hereof, the total amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall be paid jointly to the producer and the subscribing lienholders, if any.

Any intentional misrepresentation of fact in this contract will be prosecuted under the provision of the United States Criminal Code.





RECEIVED  
JUN 10 1935  
U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## Rider I to Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement

(Where this form is applicable, fill out in quadruplicate and attach one to each copy of Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement)

Pursuant to Administrative Ruling No. 6, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, in reference to the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement the following is subscribed to by the undersigned:

The subscribing lienholder(s) hereto represent and warrant that he(they) is(are) the owner(s) of the senior lien(s) on the animals described in Table A of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement to which this is attached, and which this rider is made a part of by this reference, and that the lien(s) of such subscribing lienholder(s) exceed(s) the market value of said animals and exceed(s) the total of the amounts to be paid by the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement, of which this is a part, and that there are no other lienholders or claimants entitled to share in said amounts or who have any equity of value in or to said cattle. It is understood that this rider in no way varies the provisions of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement of which this is a part except insofar as provisions 6(c) and 6(d) thereof are modified hereby.

I(we) hereby subscribe to this rider:

-----  
(Witness)

----- [L. S.]  
(Lienor's signature)

-----  
(Date)

-----  
(Witness)

----- [L. S.]  
(Lienor's signature)

-----  
(Date)

The subscribing producer agrees to the modification subscribed to in this rider by the lienholder(s) signing above and represents and warrants that the representations contained therein are true and furthermore consents to having the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement, of which this is a part, executed without the waivers of lienholders other than those signing this rider.

It is understood that this rider in no way varies the provisions of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement of which this is a part except insofar as provisions 6(c) and 6(d) thereof are modified hereby.

I(we) hereby subscribe to this rider:

-----  
(Witness)

----- [L. S.]  
(Producer's signature)

-----  
(Date)

-----  
(Witness)

----- [L. S.]  
(Producer's signature)

-----  
(Date)





**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
**AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION**  
**DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE**

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING IN APPRAISER'S RECORD**  
**EMERGENCY CATTLE PURCHASE**

- (1) Appraiser's Record must be filled in on the farm, in duplicate—original to county director's office to be forwarded as directed and duplicate to producer.
- (2) Print producer's name and address *legibly*.
- (3) Do not make any entries in column 2 which is solely to facilitate classification according to price per head (see column 7) of the cattle purchased. Enter on one line all animals appraised at the same price per head.
- (4) In column 4, enter breed and description of animals purchased. Use general description such as "Shorthorns, 3R 1 W." Use abbreviations listed at the foot of the table.
- (5) In column 5, enter identification marks and brand, if any. Use abbreviations listed at the foot of the table. Some counties may desire to use earmarks, paint marks, etc., in appraisal. The sole purpose of columns 4 and 5 is to identify the animals.
- (6) In column 6, per head, enter the benefit payment per head for animals purchased, according to the schedule of payments given in Administrative Ruling No. 1, as follows:

Cattle over 2 years old.....	\$6
Cattle from 1 to 2 years old.....	5
Cattle under 1 year old.....	3

- (6a) In column 6, amount, enter the total amount of benefit payment, i.e., the benefit payment per head multiplied by the number of head at the same appraisal price.
- (7) In column 7, per head, enter the purchase payment per head for animals purchased, according to the schedule of payments given in Administrative Ruling No. 1, as follows:

	Purchase payment
Cattle over 2 years old.....	\$6-\$14
Cattle from 1 to 2 years old.....	5- 10
Cattle under 1 year old.....	1- 5

- (7a) In column 7, amount, enter the total amount of the purchase payment, i.e., the purchase payment per head multiplied by the number of head appraised at that price. No amount shall be entered in fractions of dollars.
- (8) Total the columns, giving number head, column 3, and amounts of payments involved, columns 6 and 7.
- (9) On the reverse side of the Appraiser's Record fill in table headed Inventory of Cattle on Hand. Obtain complete inventory of numbers of cattle in each class.
- (10) Ear Tag, and list Ear Tag Numbers of all cattle accepted for use or condemned, in table headed List of Tag Numbers, on the reverse side of the Appraiser's Record. Where paint marks, earmarks, or brands are used instead of ear tags, the marks used shall be inserted in column 5 of the Appraiser's Record as stated above.





**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
**AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION**  
**DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE**

**DIRECTIONS FOR FILLING IN EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT**

1. Print the name or names of the producer on line "A" at the top of page 1, and the name or names of lienholder or payee on line "B." These names should correspond with the signatures to the contract, which should be the names used by the parties in signing legal documents such as notes or deeds.
2. If the farm is operated by a partnership, the partnership name should be entered on line "A" for producer's name, followed by the words: "a partnership of" and the names of the individuals composing the partnership, such as: "Brown and Co., a partnership of John Brown and Richard White." If the farm is operated by a corporation, the State of incorporation should follow its name, such as: "White and Co., an Iowa Corp."
- (a) Where the lienholder is a partnership or corporation, like information should be supplied.
3. Be sure to give complete post-office address of the producer.
4. In describing the farm covered by the contract:
  - (a) In the space, "farm known as \_\_\_\_\_", insert the name by which the farm is commonly known in the community, such as "Twin Oaks", "The Old Clark Farm", etc.
  - (b) The miles and directions from town should be given with reference to the usual roads used in reaching the farm, such as, "two miles north and one mile east".
  - (c) The commonly used name of the road on which the farm is located, such as "Fulton Gravel", should be given. If the road has no well-known name, give the official number of the highway such as "U S 40" or "County 3 M."
  - (e) Fill in the county in which the cattle are herded (the location of cattle). If the land covered by a contract is in two counties, it should be included in the county in which the farmstead is located.
5. Bureau of Animal Industry inspector fills in Table A.
6. See that every written word and figure is entirely legible and all necessary blanks are filled in to avoid necessity of having agreement returned to county for additional information or for corrections.
7. Whenever possible voucher and agreement shall be completely filled out and signed upon the farm—use indelible pencil, carbons must be true copies of the original, and all copies must be made at the same time.
8. The original and the first carbon are marked to be forwarded to the field office of the comptroller, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, as may be directed. The second carbon is to be delivered to the producer signing the agreement and the third carbon copy to the lienholder, if any.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
 DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 1—EMERGENCY CATTLE  
 AGREEMENT

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

1. *Benefit payment.*—The amounts per head to be entered in column 3 of table A, “benefit payment”, shall be as follows:

Cattle 2 years old and over.....	\$6.00
Cattle from 1 to 2 years old.....	5.00
Cattle under 1 year old.....	3.00

The above schedule of benefit payments applies to both accepted and condemned animals.

2. *Purchase payment.*—The amounts per head to be entered in column 5 of table A, “purchase payment”, shall conform to the following schedule:

Cattle 2 years old and over.....	\$6—\$14
Cattle from 1 to 2 years old.....	5—10
Cattle under 1 year old.....	1—5

No amount shall be entered in fractions of dollars.

The purchase payment for condemned animals in all cases shall be the minimum purchase payment in their respective class.

Cattle of the same classification, and for which the same “purchase payment” per head is to be made, may be included in one line of table A; separate lines shall be used for cattle of the same classification but for which different “purchase payments” per head are to be entered.

The amounts due as “benefit payment” are payable to the producer and are not in payment for cattle and are not to be regarded as subject to liens on such cattle.

Approved June 1, 1934.

*C. C. Davis.*

Administrator.

Approved June 1, 1934.

*H. Wallace*

Secretary.





Issued June 1934.

**CERTIFICATE OF AND RECEIPT TO INSPECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY  
FOR CATTLE PURCHASED UNDER EMERGENCY AGREEMENT AND DELIVERED TO  
REPRESENTATIVE, FEDERAL SURPLUS RELIEF CORPORATION**

I CERTIFY that the cattle enumerated and classified below, other than condemned animals, listed in  
table A of Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement No. \* \_\_\_\_\_ executed  
by \_\_\_\_\_, producer on the \_\_\_\_\_ farm,  
\_\_\_\_\_ Township, \_\_\_\_\_ County, State of \_\_\_\_\_  
have been delivered to the agent of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Identification</i>
Cattle (2 years old and over) _____	_____	_____
Yearlings (1 to 2 years) _____	_____	_____
Calves (under 1 year) _____	_____	_____
TOTAL _____	_____	_____

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_  
*Inspector, B.A.I.*

Receipt is acknowledged for the cattle described above.

PLACE \_\_\_\_\_  
*Agent, Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.*

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**INSTRUCTIONS**

This receipt is to be made out in quintuplicate (original and four copies).

Original copy to be forwarded by B.A.I. inspector to Drought Relief Service, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D.C.

First carbon copy to be retained by B.A.I. inspector for his files.

The other three copies to go to representative of Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

\* Not to be filled in by B.A.I. inspector.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

SUGGESTIONS FOR COUNTY DIRECTORS, AGRICULTURAL  
DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

1. County director to select a temporary county drought committee of 3 to 5 members.
2. Hold meeting of temporary county drought committee:
  - (a) To develop and discuss county plans for the purchase and disposal of drought area cattle to be purchased under Emergency Cattle Agreements.
  - (b) To select township committee of 1 to 3 men per township or community according to needs. To save time, it is suggested that many of the experienced Agricultural Adjustment Administration commodity committeemen be used.
3. Hold county conference of all county and township committeemen and inspectors. It is suggested that State supervisors of county agents and subject matter specialists assist in holding county meetings.
  - (a) To review plan and procedure.
  - (b) To study Emergency Cattle Agreement, Appraiser's Record, and other forms to be used.
  - (c) Arrange schedule of dates for appraisal group to visit townships or communities, giving preference to townships or communities most severely affected by drought.
  - (d) Expedite arrangements for obtaining record of liens on cattle involved in the Emergency Cattle Agreement and obtain lienholders' signatures to a release or to the Emergency Cattle Agreement.
4. Arrange series of township or community meetings to be conducted by township or community committeemen at which detailed explanation of cattle purchase plan, Emergency Cattle Agreement, and Appraiser's Record will be given.
  - (a) It should be pointed out at this meeting that appraisers should give careful consideration to placing prices on animals according to their relative value so that animals of comparable grade and breeding on different farms will be appraised on a comparable basis. These prices range upward from the minimum rate.
5. In some counties it may be desirable, as a preliminary step in organization, to hold one or more general county meetings of drought-stricken farmers, business men, lienholders, and inspectors:
  - (a) To explain drought relief service plans, Emergency Cattle Agreement, Federal and State plans for the purchase, care, and disposal of drought-area cattle.
  - (b) To select a county agricultural drought relief service committee.

6. The township or community committee will designate one or two of their number as an appraisal committee, and one member to arrange the itinerary of the appraisal committee and inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

(a) The appraisal committee will accompany the inspector on his visits to all farms. The reason for this is to prevent disputes and time-consuming adjustments which would result if time elapsed between the visit of the appraisal committee and the visit of inspector in which the condition of appraised animals might change.

(b) The Appraiser's Record in all cases must be completed on the farm.

(c) The community committee should endeavor to secure representation of lienholders at the time the appraisal is made, so that the entire transaction can be closed at that time and the program expedited. In cases of absentee lienholders, their power of attorney or releases should be secured in advance of the appraisal.

7. The Bureau of Animal Industry inspector, appraisal committee, and the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation agent will visit farms together.

(a) The Federal Surplus Relief Corporation Agents will take charge of the animals accepted for food or for shipment.

(b) The Bureau of Animal Industry inspector will classify all animals, designating those that are to be condemned. At the request of the representative of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation the Bureau of Animal Industry inspector will recommend which of the animals delivered to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation are most useful for subsistence stock.

(c) The Bureau of Animal Industry inspector will supervise the slaughter and disposal of condemned animals.

(d) Producers may salvage for use on their farms parts of condemned carcasses, subject to regulations of Bureau of Animal Industry inspectors.

(e) Follow instructions in filling out Emergency Cattle Agreement and Appraiser's Record.



Cattle 10

Issued July 12, 1934

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

**ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 2—EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT**

The Emergency Cattle Agreement is hereby amended by inserting the words "prior to June 1, 1936," after "proffered" in line 3 of paragraph 2.

Approved June 30, 1934.

**ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 3—EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT**

In cases where a producer has voluntarily abandoned cattle covered by a mortgage and abandoned farming operations and moved from the farm upon which such cattle were kept, the owner of the lien on such cattle coming into possession thereof after April 1, 1934, because of such abandonment may, for the purposes of the Emergency Cattle Agreement, sign the agreement as "producer" and upon approval of the Secretary or his authorized agent the "purchase payment" may be paid for such cattle. Such contract must be accompanied by evidence of abandonment, including statements signed by at least two disinterested parties and the owner of such lien. Such claim of abandonment shall be reviewed and investigated by the County Drought Relief Service Committee who, if such abandonment is established, shall attach to the contract a certificate by them that they have investigated the claim of abandonment of such cattle and farm and that such claim is true. There shall be written boldly across Section 6 (b) of said contract the following: "Cattle voluntarily abandoned as per attached claim", and there shall be written boldly across Column 4 of Table A the word "none." In no event shall any "benefit payment" be made under such contract.

Approved July 10, 1934.

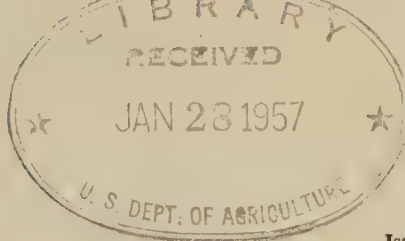
*C. C. Davis*

Administrator.

*H. Wallace*

Secretary.





Cattle 11

Issued October 31, 1934

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

ADMINISTRATIVE RULINGS NOS. 4 AND 5—EMERGENCY  
CATTLE AGREEMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 4

Cattle eligible for purchase under the Emergency Cattle Agreement must have been owned and in possession of the producer in the United States since April 1, 1934.

Approved August 28, 1934.

*H Wallace*  
Secretary.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 5

In order that the Emergency Cattle Agreement may be employed in the purchase of livestock from Indians under the jurisdiction of a superintendent, the following ruling is made:

Those Indians who are under the jurisdiction of a superintendent may appoint such superintendent to execute the Emergency Cattle Agreement and may also appoint such superintendent to receive payment on their behalf. Payment may be made in one check to a superintendent so appointed for any number of the payments due to all or any part of the Indians appointing him. It is understood that an Indian, in authorizing the signing of the Agreement, intends to represent by paragraph 6(a) that where he is living in a reservation he is participating in the activities of such reservation, and in authorizing the signing of paragraph 6(b) represents that he has such ownership and possession in the livestock as the laws of the United States governing Indians may permit him to have. It is also understood that in paragraph 6(d) the Indian does not represent that his right to sell such animals may not be limited by the laws of the United States. However, when the superintendent signs the Agreement it is understood that such superintendent represents that all right, title, and interest to such animals, as are contracted for under the Agreement, will be conveyed to the Secretary of Agriculture acting on behalf of the United States.

Approved October 26, 1934.

*W. P. Siegg*  
Acting Secretary.







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULINGS NOS. 6 AND 7—EMERGENCY  
 CATTLE AGREEMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 6

Wherever it shall be found that junior lienholders refuse to take cognizance of and/or grant to the senior lienholders the rights due the latter under the terms of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement, such Voucher and Agreement shall be executed as follows: There shall be attached to said Emergency Cattle Agreement the following rider, subscribed to by all the lienholders necessary to make the representations contained therein truthful, and the producer:

RIDER I TO PUBLIC VOUCHER AND EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

Pursuant to Administrative Ruling No. 6, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States in reference to the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement the following is subscribed to by the undersigned:

The subscribing lienholder(s) hereto represent and warrant that he(they) is(are) the owner(s) of the senior lien(s) on the animals described in Table A of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement to which this is attached, and which this rider is made a part of by this reference, and that the lien(s) of such subscribing lienholder(s) exceed(s) the market value of said animals and exceed(s) the total of the amounts to be paid by the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement, of which this is a part, and that there are no other lienholders or claimants entitled to share in said amounts or who have any equity of value in or to said cattle. It is understood that this rider in no way varies the provisions of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement of which this is a part except insofar as provisions 6(c) and 6(d) thereof are modified hereby.

I(we) hereby subscribe to this rider:

Witness-----	----- (L. S.)-----
	(Lienor's signature) Date
Witness-----	----- (L. S.)-----
	(Lienor's signature) Date

The subscribing producer agrees to the modification subscribed to in this rider by the lienholder(s) signing above and represents and warrants that the representations contained therein are true and furthermore consents to having the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement, of which this is a part, executed without the waivers of lienholders other than those signing this rider.

It is understood that this rider in no way varies the provisions of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement of which this is a part except insofar as provisions 6 (c) and 6 (d) thereof are modified hereby.

I (we) hereby subscribe to this rider:

Witness----- (L. S.)-----  
(Producer's signature) (Date)

Witness----- (L. S.)-----  
(Producer's signature) (Date)

Whenever the above rider shall be duly executed the provisions in paragraphs 6 (c) and 6 (d) of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement shall be deemed modified thereby and payment shall be made pursuant to the provisions of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement as though the lienholders subscribing to the rider were all the lienholders required to sign the original unmodified Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement. The execution of the above rider shall not be deemed to dispense with the necessity of executing the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement.

Approved December 24, 1934.

*Hawallace*  
Secretary.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 7

*Whereas*, under the laws of the State of New Mexico there has been created a Cattle Sanitary Board to deal with estrays, and since such Board has the power to sell such estrays when their owners have not claimed them after publication of notice, it is proposed that such Cattle Sanitary Board be empowered to sell cattle under the terms of the Emergency Cattle Agreement:

*Now, therefore*, it is hereby ordered:

1. That whenever said Cattle Sanitary Board signs the Emergency Cattle Agreement it shall not be deemed to make the representations appearing in provisions 6 (a), 6 (b), and 6 (c) of said Agreement;

2. That paragraph 3 of the Agreement shall not be deemed to bar said Board from paying all or any of the proceeds of any checks received pursuant to the Emergency Cattle Agreement to the original owners of the estrays in accordance with the laws of the State of New Mexico;

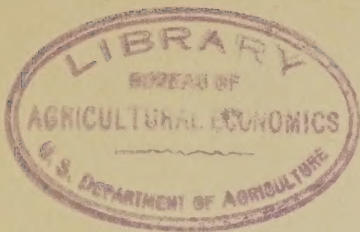
3. That said Board shall only be obligated to fulfill the provisions of paragraph 2 of the Emergency Cattle Agreement insofar as they are applicable to the functions of the Board; and

4. That both the benefit payment and the purchase payment provided for in the Emergency Cattle Agreement shall be made to said Board.

Approved December 27, 1934.

*Hawallace*  
Secretary.





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Issued March 21, 1935

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 8—EMERGENCY  
CATTLE AGREEMENT**

In any case where a State Drought Director determines that a person listed as a lienholder in a Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement, was not in fact a lienholder with respect to the cattle covered by such agreement at the time of its execution, the following procedure shall be followed:

(1) The Director shall cause an additional Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement to be executed for only the amount of the purchase payment set forth in the original agreement;

(2) Such additional Agreement shall be executed by and made payable to the producer and such persons who were in fact lienholders with respect to the cattle involved at the time the original Agreement was executed;

(3) The Director shall attach to the additional Agreement a separate paper in which he shall certify that the person listed as a lienholder in the original Agreement, and whose name is excluded from the additional Agreement, was not in fact a lienholder with respect to the cattle involved at the time the original Agreement was executed.

(4) Upon submission of such additional Agreement, properly executed, and such certificate by the Director, payment of the purchase price shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the additional Agreement, and the original Agreement shall be deemed to have been superseded with respect to the purchase payment provided for therein.

Approved March 13, 1935.

*Hawallace*  
Secretary of Agriculture.

